budget request provides the smallest educational increase in percentage terms in 6 years, in 6 years. In fact, the final budget that we passed eliminates all the education funding that the Senate Democrats added and cuts education funding even below what the President's budget had requested, $1 billion less than the President's budget this year, and $20 billion less over the next 10 years.

Now, that does not sound like folks who are really committed to improving education in this country. I cannot imagine this body saying we are going to improve our military and scale up to meet the needs of the 21st century and the challenges around the world but we are going to give you $20 billion less money. That is not going to happen.

To do it to our teachers and to our children is akin to being sinful. If we are to realize our potential as a country, we absolutely must reverse this course and rededicate ourselves to real education reform. We must provide the tools to get the job done. If you are going to dig a hole, you give somebody either a shovel or you give them a tool to dig a hole with. If you are going to dig a big enough one, you may want a piece of power equipment. But if we are going to raise the bar on every child in America, and I happen to believe we can and should, we need to make sure that they are strong enough to jump over that bar.

It reminds me of something one of my farmer friends told me one time. He said, if all you do to a pig is weigh him every day and you do not feed him he is not likely to get much bigger. Well, if all we do to young people is we test them every day and we do not give them the resources to help those that have the greatest need, they are not likely to improve a whole lot. We need to be able to put the resources there to get the job done. Tough reform without real resources will be nothing but a cruel hoax on our children. Reform without resources will condemn an entire generation of American children to failure at a critical time in our Nation's history by frittering away an unprecedented budget surplus.

□ 1915

In North Carolina, when we started doing our assessment program, we put resources in to help those children who were not up to scale. We put in summer school so they can go back and catch up so they do not get failed, because once a child fails and he fails to pass a grade, the likelihood of that youngster dropping out increases dramatically. It is important that we do the things that need to be done.

We know what needs to be done. We may not know everything that works, but we can find the best ideas and put them in there.

Madam Speaker, we have a chance before this Congress adjourns this year to get this discharge petition before this body, to vote on it, send it to the Senate, let them vote on it, and I have every belief that they will pass it, and send it to the President for his signature. It will make a difference in the quality of schools in America and the modernization and the technology that is needed; but more importantly, it will make a difference in the lives of children in America.

REASONABLE SOLUTIONS BY REASONABLE PEOPLE REGARDING THE UNITED STATES ENERGY SITUATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. HART). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. MCINNIS. Madam Speaker, this evening I want to talk about the energy situation that we have in the United States. Really, the theory of my discussion this evening is about reasonable solutions by reasonable people.

We have heard on this floor for any number of weeks now constant attacks against the administration, constant attacks against the U.S. Congress, constant attacks on why this energy crisis has come about, but we are real short on hearing much about solutions.

This evening I want to talk a little about, number one, just how widespread especially the electrical shortage is in this country. I want to give my own predictions on where I think we are going to be in a year or two in regard to the electrical generation shortage we have in this country; and I will visit a little about California, which seems to be the State, frankly, that did the least amount of planning and is in the most amount of trouble. There is a correlation between not much planning and lots of trouble. We will discuss a little of that this evening.

We will talk shortly about New York State and the other 48 States and what the other 48 States have done and what kind of a situation we are in.

I want to start at the very beginning of my remarks by saying that I do not have an anti-California bias. I know some of my colleagues are upset, and I think that there is some justification to these people being upset, with the situation in the State of California. But there are a lot of us on the Republican side, and I am sure on the Democratic side, outside of the State of California, who live outside the State of California, who happen to believe that we need to help California; that California, while it primarily got itself into this mess on its own, it cannot get itself out of this mess entirely on its own, although, frankly, California is going to have to put its boots on by pulling itself up by its own bootstraps. So there is a lot of responsibility that falls on California.

But we have got to remember that California is the sixth most powerful economic factor in the world. Not in the United States; it is not the sixth most powerful economic State in the United States. If it were a country of its own, it would be the sixth most powerful country in the world from an economic point of view.

Frankly, what is bad for California is bad for the United States when it comes to economies. California produces a tremendous amount of our agricultural products, the foods that you buy at the grocery store. So we are dependent on California, and California is dependent on us. This is a union, you know, the United States of America, so when one State generally gets in trouble, the other States feel the impact; and in my opinion, the other States have an obligation to step up to the plate to help their colleague.

But that does not mean that as you step up to the plate to help a fellow State you ignore how you got there in the first place, or that you take some of the more radical positions, or that you accept some of the radical ideals of how to approach this. It all comes back, in my opinion, to a reasonable approach by reasonable people.

Let me talk just very briefly here about the California energy crisis. I have a number of charts this evening. I think, colleagues, they will help me walk through my points with you.

Let us take a look at the State of California. First of all, remember that in California, this is a State where predominantly you saw, and I know this may ruffle some feathers, but the fact is you predominantly saw in that State an attitude of ''do not build it in my backyard.'' We predominantly saw an attitude in the State of California where the political leaders seemed to believe that anything that California needed in the way of a new power source, that they could either get it from renewables, alternatives, or conservation.

Now, most of my discussion this evening is going to be about conservation. Conservation is a very, very, very important factor in helping California and helping the entire Nation. One, use our energy more efficiently; and, two, make sure that the other 40 States avert an energy crisis.

But we have to be realistic, and I am afraid that some of this realism never really existed or it was ignored in California, the realism that you cannot get yourself out of this energy shortage by conservation alone.

I note that the Vice President has been criticized on numerous occasions because the Vice President stood up and said exactly that; that, look, no matter how hard we believe in conservation, no matter how much we exercise, we still need to come up with

additional power generation. We still need to take into consideration that this Nation is becoming more and more and more dependent on foreign nations for our oil resources.

So as the Vice President agrees and as I strongly advocate, as do most reasonable people, it is some kind of combination of answers that will help the State of California out of its energy crisis; that that combination would contain conservation; that that combination would contain other types of alternative energy; that that combination would contain exploration of further oil resources; that that combination would contain additional electrical generation. That is how we are going to get an answer for our colleagues, for our fellow State, the State of California.

Now, remember, in the last 8 years there has not been the approval for a natural gas transmission line. I am not talking about the natural gas line that goes from Main Street into your House. I am talking about a major transmission line, to move the natural gas from one location to another location.

I can tell you that it seems to me that every time there was an effort at putting in some type of project, whether it was natural gas transmission lines, whether it was electrical generation, all you continued to see was that nothing would work; no generation plant in California would satisfy the people near it; no gas transmission line through California would work. In fact, every single project, to the best of my knowledge, in the last 8 or 10 years in California involving nuclear energy, involving electrical generation, involving natural gas transmission, every one of them was aggressively opposed, as if it would bring an end to society as we know it if we dared build that type of project. That is one of the reasons that our fellow colleagues in California are in this kind of shape.

Let us look at the second point, place price caps on the rate that electrical providers could charge to consumers while doing nothing to discourage demand.

You know, this is a misconception that deregulation, true deregulation, actually took place in California. True, they called it deregulation, they gave it the label of deregulation, but what California did was not true deregulation. What California did in their State was they allowed the electrical utility companies to sell their generation facilities to an outside party, and then, retaining oversight on the utility companies, the State of California prohibited the utility companies from raising their prices on the consumer in the State of California.

By not raising your prices to the consumer, it is very similar to renting. If you are a landlord renting an apartment to a tenant and you pay for the utilities, what happens in that kind of case? What will happen is you will go see the people that are renting from you, if you are paying their utilities, in the summer their air conditioner will be at 50, and in the winter they will have the windows of the apartment open trying to get rid of all the heat they are generating in the house because they have the thermostat turned up to 80 or 90 degrees.

It does not work. Economically it does not work. Allowing a price freeze for consumers instead of a price that reflects what the markets demand, you create an artificial floor. You do not have to walk very far on that artificial floor if you do not have supports for it before somewhere you are going to fall through. That is what happened, because California did not have true deregulation.

Let us go on. No new coal-fired power permits in the last 10 years. I am a little discouraged to see that just in the last few days, number one, the State of California has panicked and is now proceeding through their Governor Davis, who has attacked almost everyone else, the blame game, blame it on them, blame it on them, blame it on them, but never point a finger at the political leaders in California, the State political leaders, never point a finger at the Governor of California. Point them at everybody else.

The difficulty is that now in the last few days we have seen some pretty rash reactions by the political leaders within the State of California. The first thing, the Governor apparently, and this is what I read from the media, I obviously have not had a conversation with the Governor, but the Governor apparently has now agreed to sign long-term contracts for electrical generation. Long-term contracts.

You know where that electrical price is today, folks? Do you know where that price is? You are at the top of the market. You are at the top of the market in what you are paying for electricity. Now is not the time to sign long-term contracts to buy that power, but the Governor of California has decided that it is.

I will point out here just exactly how many power generation facilities we have coming online in this next year. In this next year we will have three generation plants a week coming online throughout the rest of the Nation. Believe it or not, it is my prediction that in the next year to year and a half, maybe 2 years at the outmost, we are going to have an electrical glut. We are going to have more electricity in this country than we know what to do with.

We may have trouble with transmission, and, again, looking at the State of California, ask California when is the last time they allowed a major transmission line to go through their state. You can generate all the electricity you want, but if you cannot move it from point A to point B, and sometimes that point from A to B is a long distance, the electricity does not do you much good, because, you see, once you generate electricity, as we all know, you cannot put it in a little bottle; or, like a bag of potato chips, eat half the bag and wrap it up and eat the rest of the bag the next day. You cannot do that with electricity, and time you do not generate is time lost. So I actually think that we are going to have an electrical surplus.

But California's responsibility is to help itself, and we have a responsibility to help California. I do not think we should continued to heap on California, continue to bash California, but I think we should be willing enough, all of us, to say where are the shortfalls? What do we need to do to help our colleagues?

Let us go on.

□ 1930

Now let me say that on the coal-fired, as I started to say, the coal-fired plant permits, another thing that has discouraged me in the last few days, which is caused by panic and by poor planning, I understand now in California the Governor has lifted restrictions on some of the dirtiest or most polluting electrical generation plants in the State for special hours when they run short of electricity.

What brought that about? A shortage. But what brought about the shortage? The fact that it now has California reducing or diluting their tight standards for pollution, it is because they have refused to approve anything. Nothing satisfied the regulators out there in California. Nothing satisfied the people that opposed electrical generation plants or electrical transmission lines or natural gas transmission lines.

Now, as a result, when they get in a crisis in the State, they see the environment in my opinion kind of taking second seat because they have to have that energy. What is going to come first, the environment, or having electricity to the local hospital? The environment, or being able to power the refineries so they can continue to produce gas?

There is give and take in everything we do. We cannot possibly live on this Earth without taking something from the environment. We have to eat, sleep, et cetera.

The same thing in California, but now the give and take is kind of out of proportion because, in California, they did not plan. They did not say, all right, we may not like electrical generation plants, we may not like coal-burning plants, we may not like transmission lines, those big towers with those big wires that are kind of ugly. We may not like to even begin a discussion on nuclear energy, but the fact is, we have to do some planning.

That is what is missing from the California solution, from the California deregulation effort. Now we see not a discussion, a good, thorough discussion by reasonable people about, what do we do on deregulation so it does not repeat itself. Instead, what we are seeing primarily from the elected State officials there in California, primarily the Governor of California, we are seeing the blame game: ''It is your fault. It is your fault. It is your fault.''

Come on. We have to come up with a solution here. Let us look at a couple of other things.

One is, no inland refineries have been built in 26 years. California's power capacity is down 2 percent since 1990, while demand is up 11 percent in that same time period. That is a collision. That is a collision waiting to happen. They drop capacity down at the same time they bring demand up and they are going to have a collision. That is what has occurred in California.

Let me say that the Governor of California speaks as if all of the States in the Union are in this kind of problem. I have to tell the Members, there is a reason that California stands alone in this energy crisis. There is a reason that California is in worse shape than everybody else. It is not because they got the bad draw out of the hat. It is not because they happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time. It is because they put themselves there.

There are a lot of States in this Union who have said, we may not like it in our backyard, we may not like electrical transmission lines, we may not want to see a generation facility, but the fact is for our citizens in this particular State we need to plan for our future energy needs. Now, that includes, by the way, conservation.

I must say here, Madam Speaker, California has demonstrated a solid move and solid progress towards conservation. In the last month alone, the State of California has dropped their energy demands in the electrical market as I understand it by 10 percent, not because they brought additional production on, although, as I said, they are going to have to, but because they have begun to conserve.

We are going to go over some conservation ideas tonight that I think will be an easy sell to my colleagues, because my ideas and ideas that I have gathered of other people's for conservation are conservation without pain.

Does it sound too good to be true? It is not. It is just some simple, commonsense ideas about conservation that will reduce the demand, which, by the way, in the long run will also reduce the price, and also, it is good policy not to waste energy.

Let us go on. I just mentioned how ironic it is that the State of California really has its biggest problem. The dark days are ahead in California. Now, remember that California is an importer. They are bringing in electricity because they cannot, under the regular course of events, under a regular course of events, generate enough electricity to supply their State.

The same thing, by the way, in the United States. Under a regular course of events, this Nation has become more and more dependent on foreign countries across the oceans to answer our needs because, in large part, we have not had exploration.

Let us take a look at the United States. We are going to find out that the Governor of California, by the way, has taken great delight in criticizing Texas simply because, in my opinion, he wants to run for President in 2 years, and the President happens to be from Texas.

But if we put the political biases aside, the problem that Texas has is Texas frankly has done good planning. It has plenty of power for its State. The difficulty is Texas, which really has surplus power, they, in other words, are on the another end of California, and they have power they can export out of their State, but they do not have the transmission lines, for example, to take much power into the eastern grid or into the western grid. I think that is going to be resolved pretty soon, because then Texas can help other States.

New York City has been unable to generate enough energy for its demand. They had blackouts, as we remember, in 1965 and in 1977. But they are in the process of allowing facilities to be built in New York. They are not a State that has refused to allow electrical generation to be built in their State for 10 years. They are trying to keep up with demand, and they are being more aggressive about it as we speak.

New York, my guess is this summer New York blackouts will be at a minimum because New York is racing to come up with a solution, understanding that conservation alone will not give them the answer, although conservation is going to be a critical part of the solution.

Now, in the Pacific Northwest we have heard about possible power shortages up in Washington and Oregon. These are not because Washington and Oregon have refused to allow generation facilities. These shortages are not because they are naysayers, because they have that NIMBY attitude, not-in-my-back-yard attitude. Their problem up there in the Northwest is they have a drought.

In fact, that contributes to the problem in California, because California is dependent upon the hydro power, which of course means water, which of course, when we have a drought, we do not have, out of the Pacific Northwest.

The Pacific Northwest, primarily the Columbia River, which has dried up fairly dramatically, that is nature, that is an act of nature. We have to do what we can do to help these States, but I think that will resolve itself. Our droughts usually come to an end. I think we will see some resolution.

Now let us look at California. There could be as many as 34 or more blackouts in the State of California, although, again to the credit of California, because of the conservation methods they are now exercising, California may drop that fairly dramatically. California may have less of an energy crisis. They will not eliminate it until they accept the fact they have to have additional generation, but I think they are going to have less of an energy crisis than we thought even just 2 weeks ago because of the fact that the people in California are seriously accepting conservation methods.

So in California, the primarily problem with California is lack of planning and lots of pretending, lack of planning and lots of pretending. That is what has happened in California. They pretended that they really had deregulation. They pretended that they could say to their citizens, you will never have a price increase. We are going to cap it. They pretended that while demand for power went up, there was no need to provide additional generation to answer that. They pretended that conservation and alternative energy standing alone could meet the additional demands of the citizens of California.

That is what has happened. That pretending has created the problem in California. But I think we can get it resolved. I am going to show the Members some other ideas I have.

This cartoon I just saw today in the paper. I wanted it made up. The fact is, as I have said repeatedly throughout my comments this evening, reasonable people can reach reasonable solutions, but we have to have people who are not hypocritical. We have to have people who do not say one thing on one end and do something else on the other.

I think this editorial cartoon out of the Grand Junction Daily Sentinel pretty well depicts exactly some of what has gone on.

Here we are in a Volkswagen van. It has solar power on the roof. It says, ''Make love, not power plants. Save the Earth. No nukes.'' On the back, it has a California license plate, racing right by the ''last chance'' energy gas station. Then the cartoon down there shows the Volkswagen bug running out of gas. Now it shows the driver of the bug with a gasoline can in his hand walking back saying, ''It is all Bush's fault.''

That is exactly what we are seeing a lot of out there, people who oppose generation: ''Not in my backyard. No more exploration. No electrical generation plants, no transmission lines.'' But then the minute they run out of power, they go and blame everyone else.

We need to avoid that, because we can come up with solutions, all of us

working together. We have to face the fact that no matter how good a solution we come up with, we are always going to have 10 percent over here on this extreme that might, for example, say, ''Drill at any expense.'' That is crazy. We all cherish our environment too much to have that, to buy into that. We have 10 percent or 15 percent over here who say, ''Do not drill at all. We do not need additional power,'' et cetera, et cetera.

But in the middle there is a large segment of people who believe, one, in conservation, and believe in exercising responsibility in their own lifestyles for conservation, while at the same time acknowledging that we have to become less dependent, not more dependent, on foreign countries, and that we have to have generation facilities sometimes within view of our homes, sometimes within view of our communities. Sometimes we have to sacrifice a little of that so we can have the supply, the energy supply, that we need.

Let us talk about our homes. As we all know, the electricity in a home travels through the house in wires. These wires lead to light switches and outlets which power the televisions, computers, lights, and most everything else in our homes.

Think about how dependent we are on energy. Our heat is dependent on energy. No matter whether we use natural gas or propane, we have to use electricity. The air cooling, whether it is refrigerated air or a humidifier type of air or just simply fans, is dependent on electricity. Obviously, the lights, the security system, is dependent. When we take a look at our houses, just how dependent are, it is incredible just how much we depend on electricity. Electricity makes our homes comfortable to live in.

It is not free. Electricity is not free. We cannot have electricity brought to our homes without some type of sacrifice. We cannot have electricity in our homes without some type of impact to the environment.

The key on the impact is that as we look at the impact, is it a reasonable impact? Is it a balanced impact? Is it an impact that is sustainable as far as mitigation to the environment?

Let us go on. Before electricity gets to our homes, some type of fuel must be used. It can be coal, it can be nuclear, or even a dam on a river. We give up certain parts of nature to enjoy electricity, so we must do our part to conserve electricity.

For example, if we leave the light on in the room after we leave it, we are using electricity we do not need. To conserve electricity, shut off lights in rooms we are not using.

Now, that sounds pretty simple. Gee, here is the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. MCINNIS) telling us to turn off our lights. We know that, it is common sense, turn off the lights on the way out of the room.

I will make a little confession here: Up to about 3 months ago when I went to my office the first thing in the morning, I turned on every light in the office. I put on the coffee, turned on the lights. I went to the sink, ran the hot water until the water got hot, started to put it in the coffee pot.

We do it differently now in my office. Now I do not turn on lights in the office, all the lights. I turn on the light that I need to read by, but I do not turn all the lights on until the office personnel shows up, until we actually need the lights.

If we as a Nation would only turn on that light switch when we actually needed the lights, that would help. Light we use for security purposes, for example, we may have a timer that turns on a bedroom light, especially while we are away on vacation, or a garage light that a timer turns on at 2 or 3 in the morning. Just go up to that light and replace it with a lower wattage light and we are helping save energy. These are simple ideas that cause no pain.

The fact that I go into my office and do not turn on all the lights does not cause any pain. It helps the situation. The fact that we use a lower wattage bulb does not impact the security at all.

Shut off the TV when nobody is watching it. Keep the computer in sleep mode if we are not using it. Shut off the monitor. Unplug appliances like curling irons and clothing irons right away. Letting them sit while turning off wastes electricity, and on top of that, it is unsafe.

I know the Members are saying, well, this is all pretty basic stuff. We have heard this before. The whole reason, the whole reason that I am visiting with the Members this evening is we have all heard it before, but we have not all used it before. We have not exercised our responsibilities to help with conservation. If we are going to get to the bottom of this problem, we have all got to pitch in on conservation.

□ 1945

Let us continue. Here are a few steps you can take to immediately, this is immediately, help this Nation conserve on fuel, on energy. Do not let the hot water run while you are washing your hands, brushing your teeth, or shaving.

I have done that before. I get ready to shave. I turn on the hot water, I walk over, I get the shaving cream or something, water is running, and I casually look in the mirror. You can save a lot of hot water, plus you can save the water.

Water is a little more complicated, because it is a renewable resource. But the electricity to heat is not renewable, and we can conserve on that. Use smaller appliances such as microwaves, toaster ovens, and crock pots. Use cold water to operate your garbage disposal, this saves energy. And, frankly, it helps the unit to dispose of grease more efficiently.

Wash your clothes in cold water. If you use ceiling fans, blades should rotate clockwise, keep that in mind, that in the summer, your ceiling fans have to turn clockwise. Make sure it is turning clockwise, otherwise it is defeating the purpose.

If it is turning counterclockwise, it works to help heat the home. If it turns clockwise, it lifts the cool air up, and it helps cool the home, very simple, no pain. It does not cost you any more money. It does not require you to sacrifice the lifestyle that you have.

All it requires you to do is reach up and pull the chain, that is all it requires, and you can help our Nation conserve.

Keep doors closed as much as possible, especially on refrigerators. Do not circle a parking lot over and over instead, take the first spot available. How many of us do go to Wal-Mart, we go down to the grocery store and go through the parking lot three times or four times and see if we can find a parking spot that is 15 feet closer to the front door?

Take the first available parking spot you saw, number one, walk into the store. It actually helps you get a little more exercise, takes off a few calories and you are wasting less energy. For somebody that goes down where there is parking, having a tough time finding parking in shopping centers, over a year period of time, you actually would be surprised how much consumption of gasoline you would save by simply taking the first parking spot available.

Again, back to conservation. Here are some others. Now, this is one that is really a pet peeve for me. If you take a look, and I am asking all of my colleagues to pay special attention to this, because this is a significant conservation move that we can take that is totally and completely painless.

What am I talking about? Tonight when you go home, colleagues take a look at your owner's manual in your car. Go into the glove compartment and pull out the owner's manual.

Before you look at the owner's manual, remember a couple of basic things. Number one, that people who drafted it, who put that owner's manual together are the people who designed the car, the people who tested the car, the people who sell the car. If you look in there, go in there and see how often the people who know the most about your car how often they tell you to change the oil.

My guess is that most of you will see in your owner's manual that your personal car oil only needs to be changed every 5,000 miles to 7,000 miles.

Now, take a look at the campaign that has gone on over the last several years. There are a lot of people out there that want you to believe that if

you do not change your oil every 3,000 miles, your car motor is going to be ruined.

It is a very clever marketing ploy, and it has worked very successfully. There are hundreds of thousands of people in this country who religiously change their oil every 3,000 miles even though the owner's manual says change it every 5,000 or every 6,000.

Let us say that if half of those people that change their oil every 3,000 miles now do what the owner's manual tells them to do and change it every 6,000, look what kind of savings you have. Look what you do to demand. Over a year period of time, you are talking about, you are talking about millions of barrels of oil, millions of barrels of oil.

Yet, if we do this, there is no pain. Your car is not going to run any less efficient. You are not going to be restricted from driving anywhere. Life goes on just as it went on before, except now you are helping us reach some kind of solution. You are a reasonable person coming to a reasonable solution. You are a contributor to the solution.

Let us go on. Make a grocery list and take fewer trips to the store; use public transportation or ride your bike or walk when you can; turn down cooling levels for your refrigerator or freezer; keep all exterior doors tightly shut and avoid frequent in and out traffic; lower the temperature of your hot water heater to 120 degrees.

This is a pretty interesting one, because a lot of people do not know about this. Colleagues, tonight when you go home, take a look at your hot water heater, take a look at the hot water tank.

On the bottom of the tank you are actually going to see a thermometer and you might find, to your surprise, that your thermometer is on high. I can tell you if you think, put your thermometer on low at about 120 degrees, that water is still too hot for you to stand in; 120 degrees is still too hot.

You actually save energy, there is no reason to heat the water to 190 or higher. Heat it to 120. Move that little gauge to lower. And guess what? You are one of those reasonable people who help with a reasonable solution that has not impacted your life-style one iota. It has not impacted your life-style one bit. Very important you are part of the team.

Take shorter showers. Now I know I have that on there. I can tell you it was snowing in my district. By the way, colleagues, as you know, my district is the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. We are at the highest elevation in the country. And after it snows in the middle of June, you like to go home and have a long hot shower.

So I do not know, maybe that impacts life-style a little too much, but if it does not impact your life-style, go ahead and cut down your hot water showers.

Let me tell you just the conservation elements that we have gone through to this point. We have not had to use millions of dollars of taxpayers' dollars to research whether these work or not. We have not had to put taxpayer credits out there, so that you have the money and you get credits to use against your taxes to see whether these work or to make them work.

I can tell you, in my opinion, if the American people would follow the recommendations I have made this evening, we will have made more progress towards conservation, in my opinion, than any of these solar tax credits or other tax credits, we have spent hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars at the Federal level trying to find a Federal solution which generally does not work.

Let us go on. Conservation. This is pretty interesting. I did not know this until about 3 weeks ago when I was researching it. Preheat your oven only when it is necessary to preheat it. Do my colleagues know that foods that take over an hour to cook do not require a preheated oven?

In other words, if you have a roast and it is going to take more than an hour to cook it, do not preheat your oven, it does not do you any good. And not only does it not do you any good, if you do not preheat your oven, guess what happens? You save money. Because preheating an oven takes a lot of energy.

You actually cut your own electrical bill. You improve your life-style, because you bring home more money at the end of the month.

If your water heater, and this is important, was purchased about 1992, use a blanket around it. You can buy that blanket at a local convenience store. It probably pays for itself over a 6-month period of time. After 1992, there is some question as to whether or not the blanket is really going to help you with your hot water heater.

A full refrigerator uses less energy to cool. If you have a refrigerator, and you just have a couple of cartons of milk and cheese and maybe 120th of your refrigerator has food in it, put some water bottles in there, occupy the space. It actually saves energy, and you have cold water to drink.

Some of this stuff may sound mundane. Some of it he just keeps talking about conservation. He just keeps talking about conservation. Every item I have told you tonight is something that each and every one of us can utilize. This chart does not belong to one class. This chart does not belong that only one in one State can use it. This chart is for another.

Every chart I have showed you on conservation hints or conservation suggestions work no matter where you use it. It works in California. It works in New York. It works in Florida. It works in Montana.

Conservation, paint and decorate in light colors. Dark colors absorb light. Light colors reflect light. The lighter colors you use the less artificial lighting is required. You think we would all know that. But if you have a room with white walls, you are going to use a whole lot less electricity to light that room up than if you paint it with dark walls.

Defrost food in the refrigerator instead of defrosting it in a microwave where you use a lot of extra energy. Place it in the refrigerator 24 hours before you need it. So tomorrow if you know that you are going to have, you have some frozen burritos in the freezer, instead of 5 minutes after you come home from work and 10 minutes before you have dinner stick it in the microwave to thaw it out, simply the night before, place it in the refrigerator. By the time you come back the next day, they would have thawed out on their own and ready to go right in the oven.

It is a very simple step. Imagine if we had 200 million people going home from work and they were not defrosting in the microwave, you want to know something? That would help conserve electricity? Good idea.

Every time your iron heats up, you burn more electricity than leaving your lights on for 4 consecutive hours. Try ironing all of your clothes at one time. This simple practice can make a surprising difference in your water and power bill. Clean the lint filter after every load. It says that on your dryer, clean that lint filter.

Every time you turn that iron up, it is like lighting for 4 hours. That iron uses a lot of electricity. I am not saying do not use the iron. I am not saying that at all. What I am saying is, hey, let us do all of your clothes at once so you do not have to continually heat it up.

Mr. Speaker, let us talk about a couple other simple things. Replace 60-watt bulbs that are left out overnight with two 15-watt bulbs. We talked about that. We talked about the use of the lights that use compact fluorescent bulbs. You have probably heard that.

Here is another conservation, replace 150-watt bulb operating 5 hours a night with a 35-watt compact fluorescent bulb. Same lighting impact, no impact on life-style, but yet you are helping conserve in this country.

Let us look at this one, here are some other easy steps, unplug or get rid of that refrigerator in the garage. Do you know how many people have an extra refrigerator in the garage? Millions. Do you know how many people have a freezer in the garage that does not have much in it? A lot of people.

You probably do not really need it and if you figure it out, the average refrigerator, the extra refrigerator you

have plugged in your garage uses about $16 a month in electricity.

You figure out what kind of foods you have in that refrigerator you may have a couple six packs of beer and figure out at $16 dollars a, you figure how much, what that, about $192 dollars a year, just to be able to refrigerate it in the garage. Make a little more room in the refrigerator, put your beer in there. You are going to save a lot of electricity, and you are going to save yourself a lot of money.

Use your dishwasher only when you have it full, the same thing with your clothes washer. If you have to cook a hot meal, wait until later in the evening until it is cool. That one is maybe kind of a little impractical, but it is not impractical for you to take a look and see if you really need that refrigerator in the garage.

Let us look here. While on vacation, there are a lots of us colleagues that are going to be taking vacations this year. Here is some ideas, completely painless. It will not affect vacation. Set your air conditioner at 35 degrees at 85 degrees, excuse me, not 35 degrees, you get the opposite result, 85 degrees when you leave the home.

My wife and I left this last weekend, and we have refrigerated air. Every air conditioner in our house we have three separate thermometers, three separate air conditioning units, one system, but three units and each of those units, that thermometer was at 90 degrees on all three of them.

When we came home, it only inconvenienced us for about 15 minutes. The house was hot for about 15 minutes before that refrigerated air began to cool that home, and within half an hour, we were at the exact temperature we wanted to be.

But in the meantime for 48 hours instead of those air conditioners running about every 20 minutes, they didn't run at all. That probably saved my wife and I $20 or $30 for the weekend. So you save money, you help conserve.

We have talked about several basic things that we can do for conservation. Let me reiterate a few of my points and with my last 17 minutes, let me just kind of recap what I have said this evening.

First of all, take a look. Cleaner air. We are making progress. Do not become distressed about the entire picture. There are certain areas that we really need to do something or we are going to have a lot of problems.

□ 2000

One of them is our dependency on foreign oil. Our second one is to ignore conservation. We cannot ignore conservation, and we cannot continue to build our dependency on foreign oil.

But some of the good things that are happening is, one, people in this country are willing to conserve. If we can help give ideas, tell your neighbor, talk about it at coffee.

In California, they are in a crisis. Now they did not conserve because the Governor of California told them to conserve. They did not conserve because, all of a sudden, they felt like good citizens overnight. They conserve because they had a crisis. They conserve because they got their monthly utility bill. But none the less, their conservation cut electricity demand by 10 percent in the State of California last month alone. That is pretty good. That is positive.

I want my colleagues to know that if one takes a look, cleaner air, energy consumption has risen while emissions have declined. We can make better cars. We can make cars with cleaner emissions.

Now, the answer for our automobiles, for example, in my opinion, is not to eliminate the automobile, we would never do it on a practical aspect, and not to make such outrageous demands on the automobile manufacturers that the automobile they produce cannot go more than 30 miles an hour, cannot go up a hill.

I live in the highest mountains of the United States. We have got to have cars that have power. We have to have SUVs up there. We need those kind of automobiles. But we do not need automobiles that get four miles to the gallon.

Frankly, the automobile manufacturers had been responsive, not because they are all of a sudden good citizens, but because we the citizens are demanding more efficient automobiles. We are demanding better gasoline mileage; and after this energy crisis, we are going to demand more.

But take a look. As I said earlier, mark my word, I think in a year and a half, at the outmost 2 years, we are going to have an electrical generation glut in this country.

Let me give my colleagues some statistics. Right now, the power plant industry is in the midst of an unprecedented, unprecedented in our entire history, power building boom and adding more new power than the plant a week that was recently called for. Last year, 158 new generation plants were completed nationwide or three plants a week. The new units had an average capacity of 150 megawatts. That means about 150 homes.

Let me just go on here. The electricity industry expects to build 1,453 new power units in the next 3 years. Taking time off for weekends, that amounts to one plant a day for 5 years running. Now, maybe all of these will not get built, but right now the electrical generation capacity plants designs in this country call for a new plant every day coming on-line for the next, as I said, for the next 5 years.

So I think we are going to have an electrical generation glut. But that does not mean we have solved the problem. Number one, we have to have transmission lines. We have to move the electricity from point A to point B. Number two, we have got to continue a very aggressive educational campaign on conservation, points like I gave my colleagues, very harmless ways to help all of us, reasonable people bring about a solution for our energy crisis.

But probably what is most important this evening, I can tell my colleagues, is it cannot be conservation alone. I am a big believer in conservation. I just spent the last hour going through with my colleagues where I think we can all conserve. The numbers that result from these conservation ideas that I gave are not insignificant numbers. These are not small numbers. These numbers make a difference.

But while I say this, while I say that conservation will be of substantial benefit to our energy situation, I must also say that we have got to continue to look for, explore for natural resources, that we have got to continue to allow transmission lines, that we are going to have to have some refineries in this country.

We cannot typically say that everything that is being built is a disaster, that everything being built means the end of our life as we know it, that everything being built is going to be a complete and ultimate decimation to our environment. There are a lot of reasonable proposals out there that can be made to work.

Now, no project, no project should be approved without mitigation, in fact even higher than mitigation, and that is supplementation to the environment. On the other hand, when the environmental impacts have been mitigated, when the environment has been enhanced in some cases or may be enhanced to a degree in all cases, when we meet that standard, do not continue to say no. Do not continue to say it cannot happen in my backyard.

When those standards are met, we as a Nation have a responsibility to the next generation. We have to have enough foresight for future generations to say yes to reasonable projects, yes to reasonable conservation. We have also got to have enough guts, frankly, to stand up here. We have tax credits that are not working, not only in Washington, but Washington is unique. There have been hundreds of millions of dollars wasted in tax credits for so-called alternative energy.

Well, what are the results. Do not let people divert us from looking at the bottom line. Are we getting the results that we want simply because of what they call their project: ''My project is the solar project, so do not dare ask me any questions about what is the bottom result.'' Are we really coming out with a product that is efficient for our environment? Are we really conserving energy for the hundreds of millions of dollars we are spending?

It was amazing to me how many people criticize the President in his budget

when he says this program has not produced. This program sounds good. It has got a great name, especially in an energy crisis. It has got lots of special interest groups in Washington who benefit from those tax credits, pushing, how dare you say no to this alternative or that alternative.

But the reality of it is, one, we have to conserve; two, we have to explore and find new resources for our energy; and, three, the money that we are currently spending, the taxpayer dollars, my colleagues' dollars, their constituents' dollars, we have to justify, we have got to treat those dollars as if they were our own.

We have an incumbent responsibility, an inherent responsibility to manage those dollars. No matter how nice sounding or how progressively sounding a program is, if it is not giving us results, we have got to have enough guts to stand up and cut it off.

In summary, Madam Speaker, I think this energy crisis is limited. Over the long-term, obviously we have issues. We cannot continue to grow in dependency on foreign oil. But California is unique. California is more the exception than the rule. California, a large part, brought this on itself. But California is a large part of the United States. We all want to help California despite the criticisms we have; and some of the whipping that California gets they have got coming. But a lot of it, they do not. Californians I think are exercising responsibility by practicing conservation.

But the reality is this, reasonable people can come together and have reasonable solutions that, one, protect our environment; two, conserve for future generations; three, lower dependency on foreign oil; and, four, do not have a negative impact on the life-style to which we have all become accustomed. If we can meet those four, five standards, we have done pretty well. I think reasonable people can do that.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today after 3:00 p.m. on account of attending a funeral in Connecticut.

Mr. FOSSELLA (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of attending the graduation of his son.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MCNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BONIOR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. POMEROY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHIFF, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BERRY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WEINER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. SOLIS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. INSLEE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SANDERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GREEN of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANDREWS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. KUCINICH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. BERKLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. REHBERG) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GUTKNECHT, for 5 minutes, today and June 14.

Mr. SOUDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ENGLISH, for 5 minutes, June 14.

Mr. HUNTER, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

OMISSION FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 2001

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 487. An act to amend chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, relating to the exemption of certain performances or displays for educational uses from copyright infringement provisions, to provide that the making of copies or phonorecords of such performances or displays is not an infringement under certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1914. An act to extend for 4 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCINNIS. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 14, 2001, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2458. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Noxious Weeds; Permits and Interstate Movement [Docket No. 98–091–2] received June 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2459. A letter from the Chief, Programs and Legislation Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of Defense, transmitting notification that the Commander of Air Force Space Command is initiating a single-function cost comparison of the Communications activity at Peterson Air Force Base (AFB), Colorado, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2461; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2460. A letter from the Army Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Report On Use of Employees of Non-Federal Entities to Provide Services to the Department of the Army—received June 7, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2461. A letter from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Community Bank-Focused Regulation Review: Lending Limits Pilot Program [Docket No. 01–12] (RIN: 1557–AB82) received June 8, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2462. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Community Development Revolving Loan Program for Credit Unions—received June 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2463. A letter from the General Counsel, National Credit Union Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Central Liquidity Facility—received June 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

2464. A letter from the Trial Attorney, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—List of Nonconforming Vehicles Decided To Be Eligible for Importation [Docket No. NHTSA 2000–7882] (RIN: 2127–AI17) received June 7, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2465. A letter from the Trial Attorney, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Schedule of Fees Authorized by 49 U.S.C. 30141 [Docket No. NHTSA 2000–7629; Notice 2] (RIN: 2127–AI11) received June 7, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2466. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware; Conversion of the Conditional Approval of the NOx RACT Regulation to a Full